

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
FOR THE SENATE,
HON. W. S. ASHE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
GEORGE J. MOORE,
ROBERT K. BRYAN.

Postponed.

We are requested by the candidates of New Hanover county, to state that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather on the 14th, they will meet their fellow citizens at Middle Sound district, on the 26th inst.

The Editor of the *Journal* leaves this morning in the cars and will be absent for a few days, not more than four. He trusts that the world will still continue to revolve upon its axis in a becoming and proper manner, as a staid and respectable world ought to do, and furthermore, he hopes that on his return he may feel better able to discharge his duties to his readers in a way that will be satisfactory to them and to him.

The truth is that the newspaper press has become quite dull for some time past. The Editors must be tired. They want a good stirring up. They want a change and a re-invigoration, something to brighten their intellects and freshen their ideas. Duty is a good thing—energy is a good thing, application is a good thing, but these things, good as they are, are not all that man's nature, mental or physical, requires for the full and healthy development of all its capabilities, or for their useful exercise. The fact is that most of us hurry through life too fast.

All this dissertation might well enough have preceded the announcement of a long prospective absence, and we feel it to be out of place after the statement of only a few days' vacation. But then we feel like making the most out of it, like felicitating ourselves upon something, no matter how little or how strictly we may still move in obedience to the requirements of business. Should we run over a cow, or should the hotel tooth-brush be wanting at any point, we may enlighten our readers upon these important particulars, after the approved fashion of some of our country editors, but upon the whole, we rather think we won't, "specially about the 'bresh'."

"Another word and we have done." Isn't this thing of getting up before day to go off in the cars, something of a bore, especially to a quiet gentleman, who, 'spite of all the old proverbs in the world, never could see the use of getting up at an unreasonably early hour? We think it is, and thinking so we conclude with bidding our public good-bye, adieu, farewell, etc., etc.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

The Great Southern Mail.

The New Orleans Pleasure mail, via the Jackson Railroad, should reach New York, by the new schedule, in four days and seventeen hours. The change took place on the 1st of July; but the mail has not yet come through in less than six days.

Our readers will recollect, that about a month since great efforts were used to induce the public to believe that the above route must supersede the old, or Seaboard route, for the reason that it was shorter, and, as a matter of course, must be quicker—it not cheaper. Things will have their natural course. All humbugs will have their day, and then die out. The consequence is inevitable. Travel may be diverted from its natural course for a short while, but it must revert back into the old beaten channel, when people find themselves deceived, as they have lately, by the many false reports put in circulation, intended to divert the Southern travel, and even the mails, from the Seaboard line of Railway. We have heretofore exposed these deceptive appeals. The people now begin to realize the truth of our remarks. As the world grows older, the people ought to grow wiser, and not allow themselves to be humbugged at every step—Let us wait and see the result. We can afford to suffer a while to please the rest of the world,—especially when we feel satisfied we will come out right in the end.

♫ We are in clover to-day. We feel good—cheerful—as dole as a lamb. Last night between the hours of eleven and twelve, we were aroused from our slumbers by the sound of music before our door. It was right good music, as most all music sounds well to one who doesn't know one tune from another. However, we are fortunately situated in matters of this sort. Our better half and all the little ones were also aroused, and were highly delighted at the beat of the drum, the whistle of the fife, and the sound of the various other instruments, which were sent forth, as we learn, from Frank Johnson's band. So much for last night. This morning we arose early, went to market, purchased a beef shank—and two pounds of veal chop. This took all our small change, and being aware to going in debt, we went home, had a good breakfast, and returned to our sanctum, where we commenced the labors of the day. Soon we were presented by Mr. James M. Nixon with a Watermelon weighing 33 pounds, raised on his farm on the Sound, for which he has our thanks. We shall pay particular respects to the vegetable at our earliest convenience. To wind up the day's proceedings, shortly after receiving the Melon, we were presented with a very nice Peach, by one of our workmen. We hope we shall survive this day out, at least—notwithstanding the kindness of our friends.—*Daily Journal*, 13th inst.

TAKING TO BREATH.—Fanny Fern has taken possession of Mr. Fern's wardrobe, and promenade one evening lately with great comfort in New York City, in company with her husband. As a matter of course, we are to take it for granted, although Mrs. Fern does not say so, that Mr. Fern wears the petticoats and outside habiliments of Mrs. Fern on the said promenade.—At all events she avows her determination henceforth to wear the breeches, in despite of the sneering world.—Fanny is some, and the little Fern's are said to be some.

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, under date of Washington, the 11th inst., says that Gen. Denver does not intend resigning the post of Governor of Kansas. He will return to the Territory, after a brief visit to Washington, in time for the election, which is to take place on the first Thursday of August.

♫ The Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Fair has changed the time of holding the Fair from the 2d of November to the 19th day of October, to continue four days, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. The usual arrangements with the Railroads for carrying stock, &c., free, and passengers at half price, have been made.

From Daily Journal of yesterday.

HERE'S A CHANCE.—We found the following note on our desk yesterday, after returning from dinner.—We suppose the writer intended it for publication, and so we let it slide, notwithstanding the advertising fee did not accompany it. We like to accommodate the ladies. Brush up your boots, ye old Bachelors, here's a chance:

Mr. Editor: Finding out that there are really such things done as that of "advertising for a husband," I have taken the liberty of advertising for one through the columns of your paper. According to custom, I will describe myself: I am five feet high, fair complexioned, black eyes, and dark brown curling hair. I am also worth forty thousand dollars; but of course that would make no difference to a gentleman. I am eighteen years of age, and some of our Southern editors say that I am "talented." Be that as it may, I enjoy some literary celebrity. With this description I will close my note by saying, if there are any of the opposite sex who desire to correspond with me, on the subject of "matrimony," they can do so by addressing me at Wilmington, N. C.

MOLLIE CLIFORD.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival of the Isabel, at Charleston on the 12th inst., we have Havana dates to the 10th. The Havana news is of some interest. Three more cargoes of "Asiatic free Colonists" have been landed on the Island, one under British, and two under American colors. Amongst the number were eleven Chinese women—the first ever brought to Cuba, whilst the number of males brought amount to 31,514.

From the Charleston papers we learn that the brig C. Perkins, which cleared from Havana on the 25th of October last, for St. Thomas, returned on the 30th of May, reporting herself from Campeachy. It was supposed, however, that she had been to the coast of Africa for slaves, and having landed them on the island, that she intended to return for a second cargo. When application was made, however, to the American Consul, at fresh papers, they were refused until an examination could be made into the charges brought against her. An attempt was made to bribe Mr. Savage, the American Consul, but it proved unsuccessful, and the vessel suddenly sunk in the harbor, for the purpose, doubtless, of anticipating any too severe scrutiny into her character.

The Fourth was celebrated by the American citizens of Havana in a quiet way.

The weather at Havana was hot. Of the yellow fever, the Courier's correspondent says that it "continues its ravages amongst the seamen, but not, I believe, to so great an extent as at this period on former seasons."

By this arrival we have San Francisco papers to the 20th ult. The news from California is not important. From Oregon we have confirmation of the defeat of Col. Steptoe by the Indians. The details of the fight are given in another column.

The Fraser River gold excitement still continues, and emigrants were leaving California in large numbers for the new El Dorado. Several steamers have been put on to run to Columbia River and other ports in the vicinity.

From Utah.

Telegraphic dispatches dated St. Louis, July 12th, states that a newsletter from an officer of the army, writing from Gen. Johnston's camp on Bear river on the 16th ult., says that the army would resume its march on the 17th. Gen. Johnston had received an express from the commissioners, stating that the army would be peaceably received; but Gen. J. did not feel any increased confidence on that account, and kept the army in readiness to repel any treachery. He had issued a proclamation to the people, in which he stated that the army is now as ready to afford assistance as it was to oppose them when in rebellion. The troops were in fine condition.

STILL LATER.—Utah dates of the 19th, have been received at St. Louis. Gen. Johnston was met at Echo Canon, fifty miles from Salt Lake. Brigham Young had a conference with Gov. Cumming at Salt Lake City, but the result was unknown. Captain Marcy was left in command at Fort Bridger.

The Leavenworth correspondent mentions a report that the Commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons.

UTAH.—As the army approaches nearer Salt Lake, the news from that quarter becomes of more interest. We give below some further details, in addition to the dispatches received yesterday:

St. Joseph, July 7, via Booneville, July 12.—The Salt Lake mail of June 19th has arrived.

Gen. Johnston and his command were met at Echo Canon, fifty miles from Salt Lake City. The army was in excellent health and spirits. Brigham Young and his followers were still at Fort. Young had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Governor Cumming and the peace commissioners, but the results of the conference were not known. It was the established opinion that the Mormons would offer no resistance.

Col. Hoffman left the command of Fort Bridger to Capt. Marcy, and accompanied Gen. Johnston. Everything regarding the future movements of the Mormons was veiled in mystery. Rumors were still rife, however, that they meditate an occupancy of Sonora. The conjectures are numerous in the valley that the United States government intend to purchase the Mormons' improvements.

The South Platte river is very high, but the roads are in good condition. The mail party neither met nor saw Indians on the plains, but met a great many tracks at different points on the road. The mail was nineteen days out from Salt Lake City to St. Joseph.

The same dispatch says that Judge Sinclair, recently appointed associate judge for Utah, would leave St. Joseph on the 10th of July, accompanied by Mr. Dodge, the district attorney for the Territory.

Fort Leavenworth, July 8, via St. Louis, July 12.—An express arrived at the fort this morning from Fort Kearney.

The express passed the Utah mail for St. Joseph. It is said that Governor Cumming and the peace commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons.

Gen. Hartsy was in camp, nine miles beyond Fort Kearney, on the 3d of July. The express with orders for him to halt must have overtaken him on the 6th. The U. S. steamer Mink leaves the fort to-morrow, with Capt. Lovell's and Lieut. Lee's companies 2d infantry for Fort Randall. She also takes recruits for the same regiment.

Colonel May's command was met thirty-five miles this side of Fort Laramie. A large body of infantry was at Ash Hollow. Major Emory was encamped on the Big Blue.

The provision trains were progressing finely. The Sioux Indians were scattered all along the route, but were friendly. A heavy snow fell at Fort Bridger on the 10th of June. The garrison at Fort Bridger consisted of Capt. Hendrickson and Lieut. Smith's companies of the 6th infantry, and Capt. Stewart's troops of the first cavalry.

♫ The Newbern Light Infantry have lately paid a visit to Raleigh, Hillsboro', Salisbury and Charlotte.

♫ Gov. Denver, of Kansas, has arrived at Washington City.

♫ Gen. Quitman is reported seriously ill at Natchez. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

♫ Judge Cato has resigned the office of District Judge of Kansas.

The Fourth at Kenansville.

A friend has furnished us with the following account of the celebration by the good folks of Duplin county, at Kenansville, on the 4th (5th) inst:

KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 12th, 1858. Messrs. Editors: Although the Anniversary of American Independence came on Sunday, it was celebrated in a becoming and spirited manner in this place on Monday, the 5th inst. A goodly number of our citizens turned out to celebrate the day, and among them not a few of the fair daughters of Old Duplin.

The exercises were opened by an appropriate prayer from Rev. H. R. Kornege, after which the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by John Brown, Esq., and the National by Robert B. Houston, Esq., both of whom performed their duties in a very creditable and acceptable manner. The Oration was delivered by W. A. Allen, Esq., which, to say the least of it, was a chaste, elegant and beautiful address. It was the first time our citizens have had an opportunity of hearing Mr. Allen on such an occasion, but they sincerely trust it will not be the last. It was a good speech, and did honor to the head and heart of the speaker. All returned home pleased, hoping that we may have many more such celebrations.

The Empire City at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The steamship *Empire City* has arrived here from New York via Havana. She reports that the *Star of the West* is on her way from Aspinwall to New York with \$150,000 in specie.

WINE CHEAPER THAN WATER.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler, under date of June 25th, says: "Complaints are made from every part of France that the wells and springs are drying up, and it is said that wine will be cheaper than water this year. The wine crop, it is said, promises to be the largest ever seen; old wine casks cannot be had now for love or money; and the vintners are busy making huge jars like the jars of the Arabian Nights for the superabundant grapes."

A telegraphic despatch, published yesterday, announced the arrival of the steamer Fulton off Cape Race on the 9th inst., with dates from Southampton to the 30th ult. She brings 140 passengers. The most important news she brings is that from India, by telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores of guns, gunpowder, elephants and ammunition.

Severe disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of eight hundred rebels. Fort Copal had been taken by assault.

New Good had also been stormed and taken. The Nezam's country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas.

Sir Colin Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shahjehanpore and captured Mohandee. Oude was still in a state of rebellion.

The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety.

Sir E. Logard had defeated the rebels at Jagespore, killing great numbers of them.

Swallow had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen had paid a visit to the Levant.

More steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. Livingston's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope is reported.

A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament.

Mr. Rarey, the horse tamer, had exhibited his wonderful exploits before the Queen.

A calamitous fire had occurred in the London Docks, doing damage to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

ITALY.—The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess Maria of Bavaria.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity in the affair of the Cagliari.

SPAIN.—Spain is much incensed against England on the Cuba question.

RUSSIA.—A Russian column was advancing into the Caucasus.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrians are hastening the construction of ten new forts.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived off Cape Race on the 11th inst., and was intercepted by the news yacht of the associated press. She brings news three days later, being up to the 3d inst.

The general news is but of little importance. The bill admitting Jews to the House of Commons had passed to a second reading in the House of Lords by 46 majority. Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July. The Spanish ministry had resigned, and a new one appointed, with O'Donnell as Minister of Foreign Affairs and War.

The Cable Fleet Probably Sailed.

St. Johns, July 12th.—The steam tug Blue Jacket, from Liverpool, has arrived here, and reports having seen on the 24th ult. a large and a small steamer, both British, in lat 51 deg. 32 min. long. 32 deg. She also saw on the same evening a large steamer bearing down for the others, but could not make out whether the last was English or American.

The Red Jacket reports the weather hazy, with a strong westerly swell, but continued moderate and thick until the 3d, when strong southwesterly gales set in.

News from the Cable Fleet.

QUEBEC, July 13.—The ship Wm. Forrest arrived here to-day, and reports that she was in company with the Niagara and Agamemnon for three days, and parted from them on the 20th ult. The weather was then heavy, and both vessels were under light steam. The weather on the 23d and 24th was fine, but heavy south-west winds set in, lasting until the 29th.

Naval Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The storeship Relief arrived this afternoon from Aspinwall via Key West, with invalids from the Pacific squadron.

The departure of the Relief left not a single vessel of war in the harbor. The inhabitants were in constant fear of an outbreak among the negroes.

The Wabash, Colorado, Macedonia and Dolphin were at Key West. On the 3d the Colorado broke her main crank, and will come north for repairs. The Jamestown was off Havana with eighteen cases of yellow fever. The Plymouth and Arctic were cruising about Cuba.

Rain Storm.

NEW YORK, July 11.—This has been the hottest day of the season all north and east of this place. A very severe rain prevailed in Albany, in consequence of which the streets were impassable in the course of half an hour.

Many trees were uprooted, chimneys shattered, and awnings torn. The country for several miles off experienced a terrific hail storm, which did considerable damage.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Weavil's Mills, Forsyth County, Eli Weavil, Esq., P. M.

This office is on the Plank Road route from Fayetteville to Salem.

ANOTHER.—Rialto, Chatham county, E. J. Farrington, Postmaster.

The name of the post office at Hunt's Store, Guilford county, has been changed to Bloomington.

Information has been received at the state department from George Latimer, esq., the United States consul at St. Johns, that, by the new tariff of the island, the duties on several articles of produce of the United States are increased, viz:

On staves, \$2 per 1,000; on shingles, 50 cents per 1,000; on butter, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on cheese, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on hams, 75 cents per 100 pounds.

THE CONDITION OF THINGS AT CAIRO.—A correspondent writing from Cairo July 1st says the river still continues to fall, and adds:

"Cairo is beginning to 'dry up' and will be fast out of water in a few days. It was not falling half as fast inside yesterday as it was outside, but men are engaged in deepening the crevasses, in order to let the water out. It is three feet above the level of the river inside of town, and the water outside is now seven feet above the mouth of the sewers. The damage has been greater than was at first supposed by the people of Cairo, and the houses will need a great deal of repairing."

The name that her six slaves, Caroline Perry and her five children, have their freedom and \$10,000 as soon as the estate is settled. Mr. Banks brings the freed persons here, arranges with Judge Tilden to receive the money when he shall send it, and pay it over to and advise the new settlers here who to invest it.

THE RIVER OPPOSITE VICKSBURG.—We learn from accurate measurement by a scientific gentleman that the Mississippi river opposite this point is now forty-eight and a half feet above low-water mark. The present depth of the channel just below the wharf boat, opposite the Prentiss House, is ninety-seven feet. The usual average width of the river between Vicksburg and De Soto is three thousand feet; its width now, from the extremity of the water on each bank, is near seventy-six hundred feet.—*Vicksburg Whig*, 1st inst.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. Samuel C. Hale, a merchant of Green county, Missouri, was killed by lightning on the 26th ult. He was a native of North Carolina, and was a brother of E. J. Hale, the well known editor of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

Three new Post-Offices have lately been established in this District; one thirteen miles south of the village, called Fila's Grove, of which Mr. James Jenkins is postmaster; one eighteen miles south, called Oakton, of which Mr. Thomas Evans is postmaster; and one about twenty miles east of Oak Grove, of which Mr. S. Hale is postmaster.—*Marian (S. C.) Star*.

"I say, Pat, what are you about?—sweeping out that room?" "No," answered Pat, "I am sweeping out the dirt and leaving the room."

Trade of Norfolk.

We have received from the office of the Southern Argus—the first annual report of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange of Norfolk, Va., giving a review and summary of the trade of that port for the year ending 30th April, 1858. We had intended to make a compilation from the report, but finding the following to our hand in the Charleston Courier, we are spared that trouble. We agree with the Courier that "no documents are more interesting or valuable than such reports from the several 'Boards of Trade,' or 'Chambers' of our cities and towns, and we are pleased to see that the preparation and publication of such annual reports are extending.

We extract a few particulars of interest and suggestion relative to the trade of Norfolk—the extension and progress of which are matters of pregnant interest to all who are seeking a larger basis and outlet for the direct origin trade of the Southern Atlantic States.

The vegetable or "truck" trade of Norfolk has grown to an object of great importance and promise. The principal articles embraced under this title are green peas, strawberries, potatoes, tomatoes, melons, asparagus, &c.; and the principal ports in the order of shipments from Norfolk are New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Richmond. The total of exports to these ports for the months of June and July, 1857, was 96,099 packages, and in money value \$336,751.00.

The report gives some particulars as to the profits of the market farming near Norfolk, which we quote for the purpose of affording opportunity of comparison to any of the farmers of our neck and vicinity. Four farms competed for the premium offered by the Norfolk Exchange.

One a farm of 100 acres, originally very poor soil, reported:

Sales of the year.....\$17,128 28
Total expenses.....6,590 78

Net profits.....\$10,537 50

Net profits per acre.....105 37

Another farm, of 100 acres, reports:

Gross sales.....\$13,852 81

Gross expenses.....6,500 00

Net profits.....\$7,352 81

Net profits per acre.....73 52

Some of the items charged here as expenses were appropriated to permanent improvements.

A third farm, of 20 acres, reports:

Gross sales.....\$6,000

Expenses.....2,500

Net profits.....\$3,500

Net profits per acre.....175

The fourth farm, 25 acres, reports:

Gross sales.....\$7,584 62

Expenses.....3,71 45

Net profits.....\$3,873 17

Net profits per acre.....154 95

These figures deserve the attention of our farmers, not less than our merchants, and all interested in promoting and extending the resources and varieties of our coastwise exports.

The Grain trade is the next title of the report, and gives us the following particulars:

Corn.—Exports from Norfolk, for the year ending 1st May, 1858.

Foreign.....105,998

For home consumption.....1,963,781

Total.....2,069,779

The receipts at Norfolk for five months, ending 1st May, 1858, were 1,463,320 bushels.

The Committee of the Exchange, remarks:

"Our attention is now paid to the cultivation of yellow cotton, which is generally of greater weight than the white, and is more wanted for the Eastern market, commanding frequently from 8 to 10 cents over the white."

The flour trade of Norfolk for export is of recent origin, and for the year here reviewed, the inspections amounted to 20,719 bbls.

In other grains, the reports are for export for the year:

Peas.....31,865 bushels.

Oats.....20,203 bushels.

Pea Nuts.....117,284 bushels.

Guano.—As our readers are aware, Norfolk is one of the agencies of the Peruvian Government for Guano, and the imports of this year were 9,556,000 pounds.

Our country has been kept in good repair, the means and resources of transportation to and from Norfolk, and the condition and prospects of the several Rail Roads and Canals, tributary to that port. In all respects, the report is a gratifying exhibition of the progress of the past year, and affords even better promise for the future.

CIRCUS OUTRAGE.—Another of those outrageous affairs to which the Circus so often gives rise, (witless particularly Chatham and Sampson), occurred at Wilkesborough on the 6th inst. A writer in the *Frederick Express* says that "some difficulty having occurred between a citizen of the county and the showmen, the lawless band of actors, arming themselves with axes and clubs, commenced a promiscuous slaughter, causing the whole crowd of one thousand or more to make a simultaneous rush for fire arms into the village, with full intent if possible to shoot down the whole band of wretches, on the spot. But happily for the sake of good order, it was prevented, by the arrest and conviction of six of the villains, confining them in jail, the others leaving details as security for their appearance. It is much regretted several of the most guilty made their escape, owing to the great confusion at the commencement. Four of our country men were badly mangled, but it is hoped they will recover.—The writer gives this publicity, that the citizens of adjoining counties may be prepared in a proper way, to protect themselves from unguarded outrages at the hands of unprincipled miscreants."

We clip the above from the Fayetteville Observer of the 12th inst. The best way to avoid danger is to stay away from such places.

Excitation of Rascals—Letter from the Horse Trader.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, April 23, 1858.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I wrote you two sheets this morning, but was called away before I had quite finished, and now I have just got through with the day, and had my tea. I will hurry to finish your letter before any one calls. There is no rest for the wicked, and no accomplishment without regard to labor. I have just had a very hard day, and between the hurrahs, the rush of people, the lecture, the breaking of these very bad horses, (one so as to be shot), the excitement, and the perfect volubility of all manner of questions, I feel very much like leaning back in my chair and taking a quiet snooze.

They tried to bring some horses to-day to defeat me, but they couldn't come, and I, as usual came off victorious. The loud cheers of a class of about one hundred scholars.

I wish you could be